

S. 270, Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site Expansion Act
 As reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on March 2, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2026	2022-2031
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	5	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2032?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

S. 270 would authorize the expansion of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in Topeka, Kansas, to include two school sites in South Carolina associated with the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision. Under the bill, the National Park Service (NPS) would be authorized to acquire the sites through donation, with donated funds, with appropriated funds, or through a land exchange. S. 270 also would redesignate the expanded site as the Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park. In 2021, the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site received about \$2 million in funding. Additionally, S. 270 would designate specified areas in Delaware, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. as affiliated areas of the National Park System and would direct the NPS to develop a management plan for each area.

Using information from the NPS, CBO expects that the agency would acquire the two South Carolina school sites by donation in the first year following enactment. Once acquired, CBO estimates that the NPS would need seven additional staff to operate the facilities and would incur additional management and administrative expenses. CBO estimates that those costs would total \$4 million over the 2022-2026 period. In addition, CBO estimates developing management plans for and providing technical assistance to the three new affiliated areas would cost less than \$500,000 each year and a total of \$1 million over the 2022-2026 period. In total, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$5 million over the 2022-2026 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.



The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Madeleine Fox. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.